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### **REMARKS**

The amendments herein do not introduce any new matter. Claims 1-7 and 9-31 remain pending in the application.

It is believed that the claims herein should be allowable to Applicants. Accordingly, allowance is respectfully requested.

#### **I. Claim Objections**

The Examiner has objected to claim 1 because of an informality. Applicants have corrected the typographical error in claim 1.

#### **II. Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §102**

The Examiner has rejected claims 1, 5-6, 11, 13-15, 18-19, 24-25, 27 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,325,218 to Willett et al. (“Willett”).

The Examiner states that Willett, in figure 2, discloses all of the limitations of the present claims.

Applicants have amended claims 1, 15 and 24 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the invention. Claim 1 has been amended to recite that the cholesteric liquid crystal includes multiple domains, each of said domains skewed at a random angle relative to each other domain. Claim 15 has been similarly amended. Claim 24 has been amended to recite the step of superposing the liquid crystal cell with a cholesteric liquid crystal polarizing device wherein the “cholesteric liquid crystal polarizing device includes multiple domains, each of said domains skewed at a random angle relative to

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each other domain.” The present invention, as recited in the amended claims is directed to a reflective liquid crystal display including a cholesteric liquid crystal polarizing device including multiple domains, each of said multiple domains skewed at a random angle relative to each other domain.” The multiple domains of the present invention are used to control the degree of diffuseness in the reflected light in the liquid crystal display.

In contrast, Willett is directed to a cholesteric polarizer for liquid crystal display which passes light of a first circular polarization while reflecting light of second circular polarization. The Examiner points to the cholesteric polarizers (14a, 14b, 14c in figure 2) as being equivalent to the domains of the present invention. However, the polarizers of Willett are merely color filters tuned to the primary colors for a liquid crystal display. There is no teaching or suggestion in Willett of the domains of the present invention, which control the degree of diffusion in the reflected light (see Specification, page 6). The domains of the present invention are not tuned to specific colors and are randomly oriented. Fundamentally, the multiple domains of the invention do not have the same effect as the color tuned filters of Willett.

Therefore, for the foregoing reasons, the present invention, as recited in amended independent claims 1, 15 and 24, are not anticipated by Willett. Claims 5-6, 11, 13-14, 18-19, 25, 27 and 30, by their dependencies on claims 1, 15 and 24, are similarly not anticipated by Willett.

### **III. Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. §103**

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-7 and 9-31 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Willett.

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Applicants have amended claims 1, 15, 24 and 31 to more particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter of the invention. Claim 1 has been amended to recite that the cholesteric liquid crystal includes multiple domains, each of said domains skewed at a random angle relative to each other domain. Claim 15 has been similarly amended. Claim 24 has been amended to recite the step of superposing the liquid crystal cell with a cholesteric liquid crystal polarizing device wherein the "cholesteric liquid crystal polarizing device includes multiple domains, each of said domains skewed at a random angle relative to each other domain." The present invention, as recited in the amended claims is directed to a reflective liquid crystal display including a cholesteric liquid crystal polarizing device including multiple domains, each of said multiple domains skewed at a random angle relative to each other domain." The multiple domains of the present invention are used to control the degree of diffuseness in the reflected light in the liquid crystal display.

As previously stated, Willett does not teach or suggest including multiple domains within the structure of the cholesteric liquid crystal polarizing device. Willett is directed to a cholesteric polarizer for liquid crystal display which passes light of a first circular polarization while reflecting light of second circular polarization. There is no teaching or suggestion in Willett of the domains of the present invention, which control the degree of diffusion in the reflected light (see Specification, page 6). The domains of the present invention are not tuned to specific colors and are randomly oriented. Fundamentally, the multiple domains of the invention do not have the same effect as the color tuned filters of Willett.

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The Examiner is reminded that to establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the references or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references) must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations. In re Vaeck, 947 F.2d 488 (Fed. Cir. 1991).


Applicants, therefore, respectfully submit that amended claims 1, 15, 24 and 31 are allowable over the cited reference. Claims 2-7, 9-14, 16-23 and 25-30, by their dependency on amended claims 1, 15 and 24, are similarly allowable.

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**IV. Conclusion**

For the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that claims 1-7 and 9-31 are now in condition for allowance. Early notice to that effect is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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